

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1863.

**Terms of the Tribune.**  
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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

Dispatches from Cumberland Gap to the 18th, say that Gen. Longstreet divided his army on the 14th, one part making an attack on Bean's Station and the other at Kelly's Ford, the design being to cut off Gen. Sherman's line of communication. A movement by Gen. Sherman's forces to the left, however, frustrated the plan. It is reported that Gen. Longstreet is killed, and that his forces are completely surrounded. Gen. Sherman arrived at London on the 20th, en route for home. He left Blair's Crossroads on the 16th. The battle of Bean's Station commenced on the 14th at 2 o'clock, and lasted until dark. Gen. Sherman held the ground until that time, when he withdrew with a loss of 150 to 200 killed and wounded. Our forces were concentrating at Blair's Crossroads when Gen. Sherman left.

Admiral Lee telegraphs to the Navy Department that there is no truth in the rumor of the destruction of the gunboat Daylight by the Rebel batteries near Wilmington. She is at Beaufort, cooling. The schooner G. O. Bigelow, which was recently captured and then released by the transport Fulton, was retaken and destroyed near Bear Inlet, 30 miles to the southward of Beaufort, by boats from the Mount Vernon, after the landing of her cargo.

The bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Military Justice in the War Department, introduced by Mr. Schenck, provides for the appointment of a Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, of two Assistants, one with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry and the other with the rank of Major, and five clerks. Records of Courts-Martial, Courts of Inquiry, and Military Commissions are to be sent to this Bureau.

It is understood that the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House are opposed to repealing the commutation clause in the Enrollment act as reported from the Senate Committee. Senator Wilson speaks of his intention to offer an amendment authorizing enlistment in the Rebel States to be credited to the quotas of the States the officers from which procure the recruits, whether white or black.

We get from Richmond papers a story from Charleston supposed to be of the date of Dec. 18, that "the Ironsides and three monitors, while attempting to pass the obstructions, became entangled. The Ironsides will probably have to be abandoned. Two of the monitors were also badly disabled."

Commodore Montgomery will relieve Commodore Harwood of the command of the Washington Navy-Yard on Jan. 1. At the same time, Commander F. A. Parker, will assume the command of the Potomac Flotilla.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the resolution appropriating \$30,000 to pay the bill of the State of the Astor House, for dinners to the returned volunteers, last Spring, and \$6,750 for the banquet at the same house to the Russian Officers. The price per dinner charged for each guest was \$5 to \$5.50.

Some months since Mr. James Monroe Sawyer was fatally stabbed in the street in Boston by Edward Owens, while walking with a young woman named Edith Stanley—jealousy being the cause. Owens pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and on the 21st was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Major-General Burnside and wife arrived in town on Sunday, and are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The General is in excellent health. He will remain in the city for a week, when he will proceed to Washington to report.

Three men were drowned at Louisville, Ky., on the 20th, by going over the Falls, while trying to row a large row, containing a locomotive, across the river. The locomotive was sunk.

Gold opened dull at 152½ and 152½, and at the Stock Exchange the quotation was 152½ and 152½, which was also the closing rate. Stocks in the street were steady. At the Stock Exchange the market was strong for Government Bonds. Stocks have been irregular. Early in the day prices were steady, but after the Board adjourned, lower rates were made, and there was considerable decline to sell. At the close of business there was no over-supply at this rate.

WENDELL PHILLIPS speaks to-night at Cooper Institute on the President's Message; with especial reference, we presume, to the plan of reconstruction embodied in the Message and Proclamation.

A significant vote was taken on Monday in the House of Representatives. The bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for bounties to encourage enlistments was under discussion, and Cox, Brooks and other Copperheads exhausted their ingenuity in finding flaws with it—all the while protesting their anxiety to support the Government in putting down the rebellion. Finally, Harding of Kentucky met the case fairly and squarely, and proposed an amendment that no part of such money should be used to raise and support colored soldiers. Nobody cared to talk back, and the House voted at once: Yeas, 41; Nays, 195, a very satisfactory majority for the right side. Not one Union man can be found in the Yeas, and only three or four of those known as Border State men. On the other side we find a number of the Border State men, and no less than twelve out-and-out Democrats, viz: English of Conn.; Ganson, Kernan, Odell, Radford, Stebbins, Ward, Winfield and Fernando Wood of New-York; Perry and Steele of New-Jersey, and Bailey of Penn.

A considerable number of the slipper sort of Democrats managed to dodge the vote altogether.

**A NATIONAL BANKRUPT ACT.**  
 We notice with high satisfaction that Judge Spaulding of Ohio—one of the ablest and soundest of the many able and sound new Members of the House—yesterday moved the appointment of a Select Committee of Nine on the subject of a National Bankrupt Law, and that the House adopted the resolution, after defeating, by a vote of 98 to 69, a motion that it do lie on the table. The Speaker will of course reject the established usage by selecting a Committee favorable to the measure.

We ought to have a National Bankrupt Law—ought never, in fact, to have been without one since 1790. It should look both ways—that is, to the compulsory distribution of a bankrupt's assets among his creditors, and to the release of insolvents from legal persecution on account of debts which they have no means of paying, giving them liberty to earn and save for benefit of their families. There are thousands of capable, energetic citizens now crushed be-

neath a load of debts which they cannot pay—paralyzed, useless, hopeless—whom a good National Bankrupt Law will set once more on their feet, and restore to hope, energy, and independence. Keep them under the harrow, and they never can pay; let them up, and some of them will make good every dollar they owe. For a Bankrupt Law discharges no debt; it only forbids the further use of legal machinery for its collection. The moral obligation to pay when-ever able still remains. And we firmly believe that more money will be realized by the creditors of insolvents under a Bankrupt Law than in its absence.

We hope Judge Spaulding and his Committee will be especially stringent in their precautions and safeguards against fraudulent bankruptcies. It is here that former Bankrupt Laws have failed and incurred popular odium. Nobody—or next to nobody—really desires that the nose of honest poverty shall be held to the grindstone; but there is a general and wholesome prejudice against permitting scoundrels to put their property out of their hands, undergo a legal whitewashing, and ride in their coach-and-four ever afterward on the wealth that they have stolen from their creditors. But for this, there would be no serious opposition to a Bankrupt Law, and no net can be too stringent on this side.

We expect to see a good bill reported by Judge Spaulding, and to have it become a law before the close of the Session.

## OUR LEGISLATURE.

The new Legislature of our State will convene at Albany on Tuesday, Jan. 5, for a session limited by the Constitution to a hundred days—or rather, the \$3 per day stops at the expiration of that term, leaving the members free to serve the public as much longer for nothing as they may see fit to do. Our former Legislatures under this rule have usually devoted about an extra week to making up their lost time. And, though the quality of the acts they grind out is often objected to, we never heard a complaint that the quantity was deficient.

We have termed this a new Legislature, and such it emphatically is. Of the thirty-two Senators officially returned, but six were in the last Senate, though a seventh (Judge Low) will pretty surely establish his right and ultimately be seated. Of the one hundred and twenty-eight Members of Assembly, we note but twenty-seven as members last year; though there may be one or two more. If we add to these the four Senators (T. C. Fields, P. E. Havens, E. Cornell, and Saxton Smith) who were in the last Assembly, and still to these the half dozen or so who were members of some former Legislature, we have a total of less than fifty of the one hundred and sixty members of the two Houses who have had any legislative experience whatever.

Politically, the new Legislature stands about:

Senate....."Union" 22 Opposition.....10  
 Assembly....."Union" 81 Opposition.....44

Joint Ballot.....106 54

There are two or three contested returns, which, when decided, will probably vary these aggregates. It is not probable, however, that any measure which Gov. Seymour may see fit to pass on party grounds to veto can be passed over his head.

Our adversaries have asserted that the Constitution may be seasonably amended so as to enable our electors who may be serving their country in her armies to vote at our next State and Presidential Election. We presume our friends in the Legislature will take them at their word. We have done our very utmost to pass a bill securing to our soldiers their right to vote forthwith; we were beaten by the Governor's veto. Let us now follow if we cannot lead, and win their rights for our soldiers in any feasible manner. We trust they will all be at home before next November, but we can take no risks. Let us make it certain that they shall at all events vote for our next President. Who should if they should not? But for them, we should not have had any opportunity to vote again for President ourselves.

As to the corruption which of late has stalked shamelessly through our Legislative halls, what is to be done? If nothing, then republican institutions are a failure. But something must and will be. Let us see what can be done by bringing public observation to bear on the subject. Few of those generally believed to have sold their votes for baseness last Winter have been returned; while several who passed the ordeal triumphantly have been chosen to higher positions than they then held. Let it be settled that whoever bears away from the Capital this Winter a tainted reputation sinks under it forever.

We shall have a Constitutional Convention in 1864; and we trust that Convention will take us back to the old mode of choosing Assemblymen by Counties whenever a County is not too populous for a Senate District. We certainly had able Members of Assembly, in the average, when Oneida, Onondaga, Monroe, Erie, &c., chose by general ticket, than we now have; for then we had always a strong name at the head of the ticket—some Joshua A. Spencer, James R. Lawrence, Victory Birdseye, Henry W. Taylor, Preston King, Abijah Mann, or the like—whereas, the same Counties are now apt to send men of ordinary abilities from top to bottom of the list. We shall be very glad to find that they have done better this year. Still, the District System has not proved favorable to the nurture of Legislative ability; and, if the next three years do not manifest improvement, we shall be inclined to give it up.

But the fault, after all, is in our detestable system of making nominations. It is all "Tinkle me and I'll tinkle you" from beginning to end. The delegations are selected by the candidates, when the candidates should be the unbiased choice of the delegations. A. B. gets from his town a delegation from C. D. for Clerk, with an understanding that C. D. will reciprocate the favor by sending a delegation from his town who will support A. B. or his favorite for Sheriff; and so the whole business is managed and log-rolled by a few shrewd, indefatigable and selfish schemers. The result is a ticket which satisfies nobody but

the candidates, and only partially satisfies even them. We must get out of this rut; and the true way is to have delegate nominations superseded, so far as may be, by public requisitions, calling upon A, B, or C, to stand for the Legislature in this or that district, signed by the names of those who wish him to do so. It does not seem possible that notorious knaves or ninnes could get into the Legislature under this system—at least, many of them.

We shall recur to this subject.

## MEXICO.

The rainy season in Mexico being over, the French have reiterated upon the campaign for the subjugation of the country. The prospects appear thus far to be rather gloomy to the National cause.

The National Government has concluded to abandon a few more States to the invaders and their Mexican allies. Queretaro, the capital of the State of the same name, was occupied on the 15th of November, by the renegade Mejia, who, from there, followed by the French Gen. Donai, was to advance upon San Luis de Potosi, hitherto the seat of the National Government. West of Mexico the city of Morelia, in the Pacific State of Michoacan has also been abandoned. Gen. Bazaine was to march upon Guanajuato, the capital of the State of which Doblado is Governor, and expected to obtain possession of it without a fight. Even the city of Guadalajara, further to the north-west was reported to be besieged by the Mexican allies of the French.

The reported defection of Vidaurri, one of the leaders of the Liberal Party, and at present Governor of the Northern States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, will be a severe blow to the National cause. Vidaurri is a man of great influence and might therefore without difficulty succeed in carrying these two States over with him. He is said to despair of his country and to see in the French intervention the only thing that can save it from dismemberment. The report may be true, for it would not be the first time that Vidaurri has changed sides. Still the news rests thus far entirely on French reports, and it will be remembered, that the French some time ago circulated similar reports about Doblado and Comonfort, though both were of the most unflinching loyalty to the National cause. It will therefore be safer to suspend any comment upon the supposed treason of Vidaurri until the news is confirmed.

In the meanwhile, the Mexican Republic has lost one of its ablest men by the death of Gen. Comonfort. He was commonly regarded as the best General in the Mexican service, and as unsurpassed by any Mexican living in sterling patriotism. His loss, at this juncture is irreparable.

Yet however gloomy the prospect may appear for the present, the Mexicans still continue the unequal contest with great courage and bravery. Their guerrillas are everywhere. They are constantly interrupting even the communications between Vera Cruz, Puebla and Mexico, and are closely besieging the French in Tampico. No trustworthy accounts yet indicate a change in public opinion with regard to the French; on the contrary, there is evidently a growing hatred in the minds of the people which will not die out in this generation, and will take terrible revenge on the allies of the invader when his protection is withdrawn from them. The country has not yet produced a man who in every respect is equal to the emergency, but it has patriots who are willing to perish in the defense of the rights of their country. We have no doubt that many of them will hold out to the last, even if the French should succeed in gaining a foothold in every State of this Confederacy. Most of them base their chief hopes upon the suppression of the Rebellion in the United States. Then they expect the hour of deliberation will draw nigh. Then they hope the people of Mexico will rise anew for the assertion of their national sovereignty, and, with at least the moral support of all the States of the American continent, reconquer their independence.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21, 1863.

## THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The arrangement by which all matters connected with the exchange of prisoners have been turned over to Gen. Butler will be permanent. Gen. Meredith, who has hitherto been conducting the exchange, has been ordered to report to him. The flag of truce boat was to leave Point Lookout today for City Point, in exchange for whom he will receive 1,000 of our prisoners now suffering in Richmond.

## CHANGES IN COMMANDERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

It is understood that the order was issued today relieving Gen. Schofield from the command of the Department of the Missouri, and appointing Gen. Rosecrans to the command of a new Department, comprising all the territory included within the Department of the Missouri except Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian Territory, which are erected into a separate Department under command of Gen. Curtis. These changes, it is believed, will be entirely satisfactory to the supporters of the Administration in Missouri and in Kansas. There will be no danger of border troubles on the Kansas Missouri frontier under officers so harmonious in purpose as Gen. Rosecrans and Curtis.

## THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The joint resolution of the House, adjourning over from Wednesday to the Tuesday after New Year's day, is almost certain to pass the Senate to-morrow.

## REPORTS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

The Secessionists of Baltimore, who still have direct communication with the South, profess to have information that Lee's army is to winter at or near Hanover Court House. The troops already there have commenced the construction of winter quarters.

## THE TAXES ON WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

Secretary Chase has not yet sent the expected bill for increasing the taxes on whisky and tobacco to the Committee of Ways and Means. It will therefore be impossible to pass it before the holiday recess. It is possible, however, that it may be put into the hands of a sub-committee to consider during the recess.

## THE COMING DRAFT.

Now that the Senate have postponed the period at which the three hundred dollar bounties are to cease from the 5th of January to the 1st of February, it is not improbable that the draft will also be postponed until that day.

There is no likelihood now that either the Pay and Bounty or the Enrollment bill will pass before the

holidays. The slow progress of the Senate with the former to-day settles the matter.

## SEN. SCHENCK'S AMENDMENTS TO THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The bill which Gen. Schenck, Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, failed to get a vote upon, to-day, the requisite two-thirds for the suspension of the rules, not voting to take it up, concerned only two sections of the Enrollment Act, amending section 3 so as to consolidate the two classes into one, and section 10 so as to conform it to the new section 3.

## THE \$300 CLAUSE.

Nothing will be done about repealing the \$300 clause until after the holidays. It is believed that a majority of the Military Committee of the House, as well as the chairman, are opposed to its repeal, although they have not yet formally considered the question.

## THE TWENTY MILLION APPROPRIATION.

The Twenty Million Appropriation joint resolution, passed by the House to-day, covers money expended and to be expended for bounties, advanced pay, &c., and does not include commutation money, that being, under a law of the last Congress, neither actually nor constructively in the Treasury, but in the hands of the Secretary of War, whose agents for this purpose are the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

## THE PAYMENT OF COLORED TROOPS.

The ignominious failure of the attempt of Messrs. Brooks and Cox to cut down the appropriation to which the thorough going war speeches of Messrs. Kernan of New-York and Strauss of Pennsylvania contributed largely, was only surpassed by the ignominious dodging of such men as Jas. Brooks, A. Herriek, and many others on the proviso proposed by Mr. Harding of Kentucky, forbidding the Administration to devote any part of the money to the enlistment of negro soldiers. Only forty-one men, of whom a large proportion were of Mr. Harding's school of politics, added to whom were Messrs. Cox, Pendleton & Co., could be found ready to record their names in favor of a motion the effect of which was to condemn the Administration for allowing men of a certain complexion to fight for their country. Such War Democrats as Messrs. Ward, Odell, Stebbins, Radford, Ganson, Kernan, Winfield, Nehemiah Perry, English, and others joined the majority in voting down the proviso. Even Fernando Wood availed himself of the advantage he enjoys of being at the end of the roll, and added his name to the majority, from what motive is a matter of much speculation here to-night.

## ATTEMPT TO LAUNCH ANOTHER IRON-CLAD.

The Navy Department received information some days since that an attempt was made to launch the Iron-clad Sagua, at Wilmington, which failed. Several hours were spent in endeavoring to get the ship off the stocks, but without success. It is worth remarking that the circumstance and the attempted launch of the Dictator constitute the first occurrences of the kind in the navy of the United States, notwithstanding the number of iron-clad vessels which have been constructed.

## THE REBEL ARMY.

It is stated that the Rebels have already sent from the Confederate States Commissioners to Ireland to recruit clandestinely for the Rebel army. These men are to be ostensibly employed in various vocations in Rebeldom. The plan is said to be as follows: Advertisements will be inserted in country journals stating that 200 or 300 laborers, 100 mechanics, 50 clerks, &c., are required for immediate and lucrative employment. The applicants are told that their passage will be paid free to America, and that the employment promised will be guaranteed there. This seems to be the burden of the opinion that the applicants have to receive. Block-ade running steamers are to call at Cork for orders, and take the entrapped recruits to their destination. A Captain in the United States army, lately returned from Richmond, brings this story.

## WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL GRANT.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the proceedings in the Wisconsin Agricultural Grant and certificates have been sent from the General Land Office to the Governor of the State, as evidence of title to 250,000 acres of land.

## HOW DISLOYAL PERSONS ARE RETAINED IN OFFICE.

Those who blame the heads of departments for retaining unworthy servants in office, should know that the responsibility oftentimes belongs quite as much to others. For example, not less than eleven Republican Senators and Representatives recently impudently secreted to restore a clerk who had been dismissed for disloyalty. In this instance, we are happy to say, the effort failed.

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The statement in Friday's World respecting Commissioner Lewis is pronounced to be untrue in every particular. Judge Lewis did not discharge the lady referred to, nor desire her discharge. He never solicited or suggested the appointment of Prof. Chilton T. Lewis, his son, as Deputy Commissioner. The appointment was made at the urgent request of prominent citizens of New-York, on the sole ground of competency, and he relinquished a more eligible position to occupy this temporarily. Major Finch Lewis does not now hold any position under or draw any pay from the Government.

## EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following Examining Surgeons have been appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions: Dr. H. W. Kelly, Sigourney, Iowa; Dr. George F. Galois, Brattonville, Va.; Dr. George W. Chipfinger, Indianapolis, Ind.

## THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

The loyal Legislature of the State of Virginia passed an act to-day providing for the election of delegates by the people to convene at Alexandria on the 15th of February next to alter and amend the Constitution of the State. After a preamble stating the necessity of changing the Constitution so as to conform it to the provisions of the President's Proclamation, abolishing Slavery in those districts which are not embraced within the Proclamation, and to the new boundaries of the State, the act orders an election to be held on the 1st of January throughout the Commonwealth, at which election any voter who has not adhered to the Rebels since the 1st of September, 1861, may be chosen to the Convention, and all loyal citizens who have not assisted the Rebels since the 1st of January, 1862, shall be entitled to vote. The Executive to appoint County Commissioners to superintend the election, whose duty it shall be to count the votes and give certificates. Any one whose vote may be challenged is required to take an oath to support the Constitution, and to declare that he has not voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or in any way given aid or comfort to the Rebellion.

## MR. RANDALL'S COURSE INDORSSED.

The State Senators and Representatives from Representative Randall's District in Kentucky have written to him heartily indorsing his course in support of the Administration. From other trustworthy sources we learn that the people of Kentucky are fully abreast with their most radical Representatives here.

## THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The first issue of the National currency was made to-day by the first National Bank of Washington, ONE OF M'KEON'S HUMBINGS.

We are authorized to state that Mr. McKee's recent assertion in the Court of Common Pleas in New-York that Mr. Sumner, in a speech in the Senate, said that the twin relics of barbarism are not Slavery and polygamy, but Catholicity and Slavery, is utterly without foundation. Mr. McKee further says that the speech can be found in The Congressional Globe. It cannot be found there or anywhere else.

## MR. LITTLEJOHN'S HEALTH.

The Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, who has for several days past been lying seriously ill, is much better to-night, and hopes are now entertained of his speedy recovery.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21, 1863.

**SKIRMISH WITH REBEL CAVALRY.**  
 About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning a detachment of Mosely's guerrillas and Stuart's Rebel Cavalry were found in the neighborhood of Morgansburg, Fauquier County, Va., by a portion of George's Cavalry. The Rebels were commanded by a Major of Stuart's Cavalry, and were supposed to number between 250 and 300. Our force numbered some 400, and consequently the Rebels, after firing a few shots, retreated in the direction of the Rappahannock, and crossed at Barnett's Ford upon pontoon bridges which the Rebels appeared to have constructed there. The only loss on our side was one man slightly wounded, while we captured ten prisoners, and it is known four Rebels were killed.

Among the prisoners was one of Mosely's Lieutenants.

**PLOT TO RELEASE REBEL PRISONERS.**  
 The Government, it is said, has received information of a Rebel plot to release the Rebel prisoners now at Point Lookout under charge of Gen. Marston with a New-Hampshire brigade.

It is said, however, that the prisoners deny all knowledge of the affair, and that many of them who are very comfortably quartered would not join in an insurrection, even if an armed force of Rebels made their appearance.

Precautionary measures, however, have been taken at the Point, and if any such attempt was meditated, the attacking party would surely receive a warm reception.

**THE LEGAL-TENDER CASE.**  
 Mr. Justice Wayne to-day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, dismissing the writ of error sued out by Judge Rossell in the legal-tender case, on the ground that the decision of the State Court of New-York having been in favor of the constitutionality of the law, the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to revise that decision. The only mode, therefore, in which the question can come before this Court is by appeal or writ of error from the judgment of an inferior Court of the United States.

**Amusements.**  
 WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Buckstone's rollicking comedy of "Married Life" was revived at this theatre on Saturday night, and drew an audience which filled every seat in the house and ran uncomfortably over into the aisles. An extra interest attached to the performance from the fact that it introduced an entirely new actress to the stage, and gave Mrs. Wilkins (from the Haymarket, London) an opportunity to renew, in the character of Mrs. Cadell, the favorable impression which she made on Thursday (her first appearance in this country) as Widow Green.

The new actress appeared under her real name of Mrs. Jennings, and was cast, at a week's notice, in the difficult part of Mrs. Lyne. Her impersonation of the character was exceedingly good, under the circumstances, and brought the young lady repeated tributes of hearty and unanimous applause. Her style, like that of Miss Bateman—whom she often reminded us of—is remarkable for strength rather than grace, and when she becomes more used to the stage, can hardly help making her a most impressive and successful artist. Mrs. Jennings's personal attractions are a commanding figure, dark and singularly expressive eyes, ravishing teeth, and a luxuriance of splendid brown hair, which of itself is a crown of beauty. It is safe to predict for her a brilliant career.

The play will be repeated on Wednesday and Friday. Aside from the new comers, who naturally absorbed much attention, the members of the cast who received and deserved the most applause, were Mrs. Sefton as Mrs. Dimel, Miss Gannon as Mrs. Youngblood, Mr. George Holland as Mr. Dimel, Mr. Young as Mr. Dore, and Mr. Floyd as Mr. Youngblood.

to-night, and hopes are now entertained of his speedy recovery.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Entertainments This Day and Evening.**  
 For terms of commencement, see advertisements in other columns of this paper.  
 WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth street—Love Chase.  
 WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—Ticket of Leave Man.  
 OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, above Houston street—Easy Shaving; or My Precursor—Michael Making.  
 BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway—Arabian Nights—Giant Othello.  
 THEATRE DE LOUVE, 4th Ave., all hours—Paris Zouk.  
 TICKET OF LEAVE (Ghost, &c.)—Afternoon and Evening.  
 VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE, Broadway, above Spring street—Ticket of Leave Man.  
 THEATRE FRASCA, Broadway, above Prince street—Comedy and Vaudeville.  
 BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street—Egypian and Athletic Performances.  
 HOPE CHAPPEL, Broadway, above Fourth street—The Mammoth Serpents.  
 HOPE CHAPPEL, Broadway, above Fourth street—Mr. and Mrs. Gussard's Parlor Opera, &c.

**EVENTS TO COME OFF.**—Wendell Phillips's lecture this evening, at Cooper Institute, on the President's Message.

The American Club hold their annual ball at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

The ladies of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fifty-fourth street, near Second avenue, are now holding a fair for the benefit of the Church. See advertisement.

This evening the annual dinner of the New England Society will take place at the Astor House.

A fair, for the benefit of the Allen Street M. E. Sunday-School, will commence this evening, and continue for several days. See advertisement.

H. H. Leeds & Co. sell this and to-morrow evening, by auction, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, the private collection of paintings of Mr. John Wolfe, which is said to be one of the finest in the country. See advertisement.

Two prize sales are announced by the United States Marshal for to-day.

**SALE OF WORKS OF ART.**—We would call attention to an advertisement elsewhere of an auction sale which takes place this evening, by D. W. Ives & Co., at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, of a costly collection of oil paintings, principally by the most eminent Düsseldorf artists; also, to a sale by Leeds & Co., at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, of the well-known private Gallery of John Wolfe.

**THE CONDITION OF OUR STREETS.**—It will be seen by reference to our Special Notice column that the carmen have held a meeting, at which a series of very sensible resolutions were passed concerning obstructions in our streets, which certainly deserve the attention of the authorities.

**BULL'S HEAD, Monday, Dec. 21.**—Notwithstanding the block in the transportation of cattle from Albany, in consequence of the Hudson River Road refusing to ship in time for market, there is a liberal supply on sale at Alder's to-day, numbering nearly 1,000 head, and the price of all but the best is not as good as it was last Monday. The general average quality of the stock in market to-day is good, compared with previous weeks, and there are a great many extra good bullocks, some of which were brought in purposely for Christmas beef, and have sold at 120 to 130¢ per head, and a very large number have sold at 110 to 120¢ per head—more than at any previous market. The number sold at 100¢ per head and over is pretty large, and at about as good terms for drovers as they obtained last week, while all but a few of the best have sold at 90¢ per head, or more than last Monday, some of the owners being apparently afraid to hold over till the closing day of the market.

Some of those who bought western droves, anticipating a high market this week, have come to regret the supply from this State continues large. The weather to-day is mild, the ground thawing only slightly, and everything is favorable for doing business. The supply from this State continues large. The weather to-day is mild, the ground thawing only slightly, and everything is favorable for doing business. The supply from this State continues large.

The sheep market is lightly supplied, and most of the stock, and for that very fact. All the buyers want extra quality, and some very fat sheep would sell at 70¢, 80¢, or 90¢ per head, if in market, but such as are here are dull at six cents.

**COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.**  
 SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—No calendar made up.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Part I.—Calendar made up on Monday, Part II, and III.—Adjourned to the 23d.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Nos. 2491, 3145, 1183, 2078, 603, 1711, 1,653, 2407, 2003, 2125, 1285, 3103, 3123, 3125, Part II.—Nos. 2096, 2092, 2172, 2534, 1493, 2446, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2